UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

PROVISIONAL

S/PV.3304
4 November 1993

ENGLISH

PROVISIONAL VERBATIM RECORD OF THE THREE THOUSAND
THREE HUNDRED AND FOURTH MEETING

Held at Headquarters, New York,
on Thursday, 4 November 1993, at 12.45 p.m.

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|---|---|---|
| President: | Mr. JESUS | (Cape Verde) |
| Members: | Brazil | Mr. SARDENBERG |
| | China | Mr. LI Zhaoxing |
| | Djibouti | Mr. DURANI |
| | France | Mr. LADSOUS |
| | Hungary | Mr. ERDÖS |
| | Japan | Mr. MOTOMURA |
| | Morocco | Mr. BENJELLOUN-TOUIMI |
| | New Zealand | Mr. KEATING |
| | Pakistan | Mr. KHAN |
| | Russian Federation | Mr. VORONTSOV |
| | Spain | Mr. YAÑEZ BARNUEVO |
| | United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland | Mr. RICHARDSON |
| | United States of America | Mrs. ALBRIGHT |
| | Venezuela | Ms. TRUJILLO |

This record contains the original text of speeches delivered in English and interpretations of speeches in the other languages. The final text will be printed in the Official Records of the Security Council.

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93-87080 (E)

The meeting was called to order at 12.45 p.m.

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

The agenda was adopted.

THE SITUATION IN GEORGIA

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL CONCERNING THE SITUATION IN ABKHAZIA, GEORGIA (S/26646 and Add.1)

The PRESIDENT: I should like to inform the Security Council that I have received a letter from the representative of Georgia in which he requested to be invited to participate in the discussion of the item on the Council's agenda. In conformity with the usual practice, I propose, with the consent of the Council, to invite that representative to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

There being no objection, it is so decided.

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Chkheidze (Georgia) took a place at the Council table.

The PRESIDENT: The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on its agenda.

The Security Council is meeting in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

Members of the Council have before them the report of the Secretary-General concerning the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia; that report is contained in document S/26646 and Add.1. Members of the Council also have before them document S/26688, which contains the text of the draft resolution prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

It is my understanding that the Council is ready to proceed to the vote on the draft resolution before it. If I hear no objection, I shall take it that that is the case.

There being no objection, it is so decided.

I now put to the vote the draft resolution in document S/26688.

A vote was taken by show of hands.

In favour: Brazil, Cape Verde, China, Djibouti, France, Hungary, Japan, Morocco, New Zealand, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela

The PRESIDENT: There were 15 votes in favour. The draft resolution has therefore been adopted unanimously as resolution 881 (1993).

I shall now call on those members of the Council who wish to make statements following the voting.

Mr. RICHARDSON (United Kingdom): First, Sir, our congratulations go to you on assuming the presidency of the Council for this month, together with our warmest thanks to Ambassador Sardenberg of Brazil for the very skilful way in which he presided over the Council in the extremely busy month of October.

My delegation was glad to be able to support the resolution which has just been adopted. We believe it is entirely right that the Security Council should be devoting such close attention to the situation in Georgia. It is also right that the action taken by the United Nations should take the form not just of resolutions and discussions in New York but also of practical action in the form of the continued limited deployment of the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG), with the revised mandate that the Council has just authorized.

Let me add that we are very much aware of the concern of the Government of Georgia to highlight the need for respect for human rights in Georgia. We fully endorse this, and believe that paragraph 3 of the resolution makes very clear the importance that the international community attaches to this point.

We believe that the onus is now on the parties to work harder and quicker for a peace settlement. We are very glad that the two parties have agreed to meet in Geneva in November. The international community expects to see concrete evidence of a serious attempt to make progress. None of the parties should interpret operative paragraph 5 as implying that UNOMIG will in practice remain deployed whatever happens at the negotiating table.

We continue to hope, however, that it will be possible before long for the Secretary-General to report to the Council that the situation in Georgia merits a further deployment of UNOMIG, and we therefore welcome the request that the Secretary-General should now take planning steps to allow any such future deployment to take place without delay.

The PRESIDENT: I thank the representative of the United Kingdom for the kind words he addressed to me.

Mr. LADSOUS (France) (interpretation from French): As you are aware, Mr. President, France is particularly dedicated to the search for a comprehensive political settlement of the conflict in Abkhazia, with respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Georgia.

France therefore fully supports the efforts made by the Secretary-General and his Special Envoy to achieve a negotiated solution between the parties, which it encourages to participate in the first round of negotiations to begin in Geneva at the end of November under the aegis of the United Nations.

(Mr. Ladsous, France)

The role of the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG) in support of this process is of particular importance. The military developments which took place on the ground in September, in violation of the Sochi agreement of 27 July, have in fact made UNOMIG's mandate obsolete. There is therefore a need to revise that mandate, and my delegation welcomes the resolution which has just been adopted.

The maintenance of a UNOMIG presence in Georgia until 31 January 1994, at the very latest, with a maximum complement of five observers, will allow it - in accordance with its new interim mandate - to maintain contact with the parties and to furnish the Secretary-General and our Council with independent information on events that might influence the process of a political solution.

My delegation is also pleased that the resolution makes the possible extension of UNOMIG's mandate beyond 31 January 1994 conditional on progress in the negotiation process. It is clear that the justification for UNOMIG lies in its potential usefulness for the peace process.

Finally, allow me to express my Government's great concern over the human rights violations perpetrated during this conflict. My delegation awaits the conclusions of the fact-finding mission sent by the Secretary-General.

Mrs. ALBRIGHT (United States of America): My Government welcomes the passage of this resolution. We would, of course, have preferred that we now be considering the continuation of the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG) in more favourable circumstances - a durable, meaningful cease-fire, voluntarily agreed to by both parties. That, unfortunately, is not the case, because of the unjustified, unilateral Abkhaz violation of the cease-fire agreement of 27 July.

None the less, the United States sees in this resolution affirmation of the continuing United Nations commitment to resolution of the conflict in keeping with the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Georgia, which we unreservedly support. UNOMIG, with a new mandate and reduced in size, can still play a constructive role in monitoring the situation on the ground and helping to create an atmosphere conducive to a negotiated settlement.

We commend the tireless efforts of the Secretary-General's Special Envoy, Ambassador Brunner, and we look forward to the talks scheduled for later this month.

While we recognize that a negotiated resolution of this conflict is the only way to assure a just and lasting peace and the security that a beleaguered

(Mrs. Albright, United States)

population desperately needs, we must continue our urgent efforts to provide relief to the innocent victims. We must also keep in mind the responsibility for this suffering, about which we shall learn more when the Secretary-General's fact-finding mission submits its report.

Mr. VORONTSOV (Russian Federation) (interpretation from Russian): The delegation of the Russian Federation fully supports the resolution just adopted by the Security Council, attaching great importance to the continued presence of the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG). Such a presence is extremely important, both for the resolution of the practical issues provided for in its interim mandate and for the promotion of the peace process in order to achieve a comprehensive political settlement to the Abkhaz conflict.

We attach particular importance to the Security Council's decision to request the Secretary-General to take in advance, and very soon, planning steps which would enable, upon a further decision by the Council, prompt deployment of additional personnel within the originally authorized strength of UNOMIG.

The United Nations must be in a position to react immediately to any positive changes in the situation and to help make them stable and ultimately irreversible.

We also believe it important that the Security Council support the efforts of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Georgia, in cooperation with the Chairman-in-Office of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), and with the assistance of the Russian Federation as facilitator, to carry forward the peace process, and in particular to bring both parties together in late November in Geneva.

Close cooperation between the United Nations and the CSCE in promoting a settlement of the Abkhaz conflict is also very important. In view of the complexity of this issue, only a harmonious combination of the efforts of the United Nations, the CSCE and other interested parties, and a close interaction between them, can assure the irreversibility of the peace process.

The Russian Federation, for its part, will attempt to do everything in its power to bring about a speedy political settlement of the Abkhaz conflict and a stabilization of the situation in the Republic of Georgia as a whole.

The PRESIDENT: There are no further speakers on my list. The Security Council has thus concluded the present stage of its consideration of the item on its agenda.

The meeting rose at 1 p.m.

**UNITED NATIONS** **S**

**Security Council**

PROVISIONAL

S/PV.3305
5 November 1993

ENGLISH

PROVISIONAL VERBATIM RECORD OF THE THREE THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTH MEETING

Held at Headquarters, New York,
on Friday, 5 November 1993, at 11.30 a.m.

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| President: | Mr. JESUS | (Cape Verde) |
| Members: | Brazil | Mr. SARDENBERG |
| | China | Mr. LI Zhaoxing |
| | Djibouti | Mr. OLHAYE |
| | France | Mr. LADSOUS |
| | Hungary | Mr. ERDÖS |
| | Japan | Mr. MARUYAMA |
| | Morocco | Mr. BENJELLOUN-TOUIMI |
| | New Zealand | Mr. KEATING |
| | Pakistan | Mr. MARKER |
| | Russian Federation | Mr. VORONTSOV |
| | Spain | Mr. YAÑEZ BARNUEVO |
| | United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland | Sir David HANNAY |
| | United States of America | Mrs. ALBRIGHT |
| | Venezuela | Mr. BIVERO |

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93-87092 (E)

The meeting was called to order at 12.25 p.m.

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

The agenda was adopted.

THE SITUATION IN MOZAMBIQUE

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE UNITED NATIONS OPERATION IN MOZAMBIQUE (S/26666 and Add.1)

The PRESIDENT: I should like to inform the Council that I have received a letter from the representative of Mozambique in which he requests to be invited to participate in the discussion of the item on the Council's agenda. In conformity with the usual practice, I propose, with the consent of the Council, to invite that representative to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

There being no objection, it is so decided.

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Afonso (Mozambique) took a place at the Council table.

The PRESIDENT: The Security Council will now begin the consideration of the item on its agenda.

The Security Council is meeting in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

Members of the Council have before them the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Operation in Mozambique; that report is contained in documents S/26666 and S/26666/Add.1. Members of the Council also have before them document S/26694, which contains the text of a draft resolution prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

I should like to draw the attention of members to the following technical changes to be made in the text of the draft resolution (S/26694) in its provisional form.

First, the order of the first and second preambular paragraphs should be reversed.

Secondly, in paragraph 12, the word "operative" before the words "paragraph 13" should be deleted.

Thirdly, in paragraph 15, the words "Trust Fund set up" should read "Trust Fund to be set up".

The first speaker is the representative of Mozambique, on whom I now call.

Mr. AFONSO (Mozambique): I should like to begin my remarks by extending my delegation's warmest congratulations to you, Sir, upon your assumption of the presidency of the Security Council. My delegation is fully cognizant of your outstanding diplomatic skills and wishes to pay a special tribute to you for the high distinction with which you have served your country and our continent during these two years of intense work in the Council. We are therefore confident that the Council will benefit from your experience in international relations and will be able to celebrate a successful outcome of its deliberations. Let me also place on record my appreciation of the excellent manner in which your predecessor, Ambassador Sardenberg of Brazil, presided over the deliberations of the Security Council last month. I am particularly grateful for the cooperation he extended to me and my delegation, as well as for the leadership he displayed during the consultations leading to the adoption of Security Council resolution 879 (1993) last Friday.

I should also like to take this opportunity to thank all members of the Council for the excellent cooperation they have given me and my delegation since

(Mr. Afonso, Mozambique)

the establishment of the United Nations Operation in Mozambique (ONUMOZ). I look forward to continue working with members of the Council throughout this year and next year.

I wish once again to commend the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. Boutros Boutros-Ghali, for his continued commitment to peace in my country. His historic visit to Mozambique recently and the results achieved thereupon bear testimony to that commitment. I should like to tell him again that we enjoyed his visit. As the Secretary-General witnessed himself, for the Government, the people and indeed all Mozambican political forces, his stay in Mozambique further raised our spirits and enabled us to find a new dynamism and optimism in our peace process.

At this juncture, I wish to commend the Secretary-General for his very illustrative report in document S/26666 of 1 November 1993, which provides an important assessment of the progress made in the implementation of the General Peace Agreement for Mozambique, especially the recent developments since the last meeting of the Security Council on this issue.

Twelve months have elapsed since the adoption by the Council of resolution 782 (1992) of 13 October 1992, which, inter alia, approved the appointment by the Secretary-General of an interim Special Representative and the dispatch of a team of up to 25 military observers to Mozambique. The adoption of that resolution marked the dawning of a new era in the efforts towards the establishment of a lasting peace in Mozambique.

The establishment by the Council on 16 December 1992 of the United Nations Operation in Mozambique (ONUMOZ) laid down the legal foundations for a continued follow-up of the peace process in Mozambique by the Security Council. Since then, this body has devoted a number of meetings to the evolution of the peace process in my country and has adopted a number of important resolutions in that regard. Therefore, we believe there could be no better time than today to make an overall assessment of the progress made so far in the search for peace and of the activities of the United Nations Operation in Mozambique.

Clearly, some progress has been made since the inception of ONUMOZ. Overall, the objectives of the General Peace Agreement have been preserved, particularly the maintenance of the cease-fire. Notwithstanding that, as will be recalled, each stage of the implementation of the provisions of the Rome Agreement has been faced with unforeseen difficulties.

There were times when we were concerned over the delays in the deployment of the United Nations contingent to speed up the process. Nevertheless, soon

(Mr. Afonso, Mozambique)

after this first major issue was resolved, other obstacles - artificial and ever-mounting ones - came into play during the implementation process.

The deployment of the United Nations peace-keeping forces is having a positive impact on the country as a whole. The United Nations presence has been instrumental in encouraging a gradual but steady return of refugees and displaced persons, the normalization of life throughout the country, the re-establishment of a productive base in the rural areas and the revitalization of the economy.

In this connection, I wish to avail myself of this opportunity to place on record once again my Government's high regard for the positive role played by the United Nations Office for Humanitarian Assistance Coordination in assisting my Government to address vital issues pertaining to the humanitarian-relief programme in Mozambique.

As will be recalled, time and again my Government and the international community have voiced their deep disappointment over the continuing delays in the process of separation, concentration and demobilization of armed forces. Moreover, the training of the new army did not proceed in accordance with the timetable set out in the General Peace Agreement. Of course, RENAMO was not prepared to send its forces on time.

On the other hand, the National Commission for Administration and the National Police Affairs Commission could not be established owing to the failure by RENAMO to appoint its representatives.

(Mr. Afonso, Mozambique)

Furthermore, the Government has had to provide answers to systematic demands by RENAMO, whose fulfilment was made a vital condition of RENAMO's abiding by the provisions of the General Peace Agreement. These demands related, among other things, to the installations and the means of securing RENAMO's accommodation, transportation and communications facilities. As may be noted, we have truly been talking of a package of preconditions that for so long put the Rome Agreement in serious jeopardy.

Despite serious shortages of resources resulting from a long-lasting conflict, my Government did all it could to give peace a chance. We provided RENAMO and, wherever possible, the other political parties with all we could afford.

The Security Council will recall that, following the concerted efforts that were begun after the signing of the Rome Agreement, Mr. Dhlakama, the RENAMO leader, finally agreed to go to Maputo, where he had several meetings with President Chissano between 23 August and 3 September 1993. This series of meetings resulted in agreements in two of the areas most critical to implementation of the General Peace Agreement. On the issue of territorial administration, it was agreed that a post of adviser to each of Mozambique's 10 provincial governors should be created. For this purpose, RENAMO was requested to nominate three of its members for each province to assist the provincial governors with regard to all important issues pertaining to territorial administration. My Government regards this agreement as a step forward in the efforts to preserve and maintain the unity of the country.

In so far as police affairs are concerned, it was also agreed, inter alia, to request the United Nations to send a police contingent to monitor all police activities, as well as to provide technical support to the National Police Affairs Commission, which was established under the General Peace Agreement. In this connection, my Government has already made a formal request to the Secretary-General to send a police contingent, in accordance with the agreement that I have just mentioned. We are pleased to note that the draft resolution before the Council authorizes the Secretary-General to proceed with the selection and deployment of 128 United Nations police observers.

The Mozambican Government made all these concessions in an attempt to remove the existing hurdles to the peace process. We did so because we believed that there should be no reason whatsoever to jeopardize the lives of millions of our citizens any longer, following nearly 30 years of devastating wars. The

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Government had done its best to accommodate the interests of other parties, especially RENAMO, while making clear its unwillingness to undertake commitments that would ultimately lead to reopening of the negotiation of the Rome Agreement.

On the other hand, while this agreement was being achieved, the negotiations within the multi-party consultative conference, which is responsible for the preparation of electoral law, were virtually deadlocked, and no agreement could be reached on the composition of the Electoral Commission.

Owing to this state of affairs, a sense of urgency was stimulated by the Security Council in its resolution 863 (1993) of 13 September 1993. For that reason, my Government welcomed the adoption of that resolution, truly believing in the need to ensure strict observance, in letter and in spirit, of the Rome Agreement. Moreover, the resolution made clear the unacceptability of attempts to attach conditions or to gain more time or further concessions, attempts which are contrary to the peace process in Mozambique and which have so far impeded full implementation of the General Peace Agreement.

It was against this background that the Secretary-General paid an official visit to Mozambique from 17 to 20 October 1993. This visit to our country gave the Secretary-General a unique opportunity to establish high-level contacts with the Government, RENAMO and other political parties in Mozambique and to take a fresh look at the activities of the United Nations Operation in Mozambique.

The Secretary-General's visit was timely and useful. As a result of his extensive talks with the Government, RENAMO and other political parties, a major breakthrough in the Mozambican peace process was achieved. Thanks to the political will shown by the parties, it was finally possible to achieve far-reaching, positive agreements on all major issues pertaining to full implementation of the General Peace Agreement.

As is clearly outlined in the Secretary-General's report, agreement has been reached on the composition of the Electoral Commission. As I emphasized earlier, the lack of progress on the issue of the composition of this important Commission brought all the negotiations within the multi-party consultative conference to a standstill. The understanding that has been reached should make possible the early and successful completion of the electoral law, which will be the cornerstone for the next year's general elections.

The Electoral Commission will be composed of 10 members of the Government, seven members of RENAMO and three people from the other political parties and will have an independent Chairman. Moreover, the Government, RENAMO and other

(Mr. Afonso, Mozambique)

political parties are considering the creation of an electoral tribunal to make decisions about, inter alia, matters arising from the electoral process in cases of disagreement in the Electoral Commission. The electoral tribunal will be composed of five judges - three international judges of recognized technical expertise, neutrality and effectiveness, and two Mozambican judges of the same standing. This composition underscores the high importance we attach to the credibility of the institutions being set up to certify the legality and the validity of the whole electoral process and its outcome. For these reasons, we shall request the Secretary-General to consult with the Security Council on how best they might assist in the selection and nomination of the international judges.

At the current stage, technical experts of all political parties are finalizing the details of the electoral law. The whole process, including the adoption of the electoral law by the Assembly of the Republic, is due to be concluded by the end of November 1993. However, at this time we are extremely disturbed at the fact that, in the course of the negotiations - following the Secretary-General's departure from Maputo - RENAMO has once again resorted to its traditional pattern of raising new issues extraneous to the process, thus creating a stumbling-block to approval of the electoral law. Clearly, this is contrary to the spirit of the commitments entered into during the Secretary-General's visit to Mozambique. The international community must send a strong message to RENAMO, making it clear these tactics will no longer be accepted.

With respect to the issue of demobilization of armed forces, a new timetable outlining the various phases of demobilization has already been approved by both parties. The demobilization of paramilitary forces will begin with the movement of the first troops to the assembly areas. In accordance with the new timetable, demobilization will begin in January 1994 and will be completed by May of the same year. Considerable progress has also been made with regard to the approval of assembly areas. Out of a total of 49 such areas envisaged in the General Peace Agreement, 36 have already been approved. The new Mozambican Defence Forces (FADM) are scheduled to be fully operational by September 1994, one month prior to the holding of the general elections.

As the Council is aware, the formation of the new army is vital to the future of the country as well as to the smooth implementation of the Rome Agreement. It is therefore one of the most important priorities on our agenda. However, it is neither easy nor cheap, especially under Mozambique's present economic and financial conditions. Without firm international support it will

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be very difficult, if not impossible, for our country, alone, to cope with all the expenses resulting from the demobilization of the armed forces, training, rehabilitation of military installations, uniforms, engineering and communications equipment, and other items needed for the new army. The Mozambican Government is fully aware of all the financial constraints we face worldwide, but we believe that, with good will, it could be possible to help our people in financing the end of war and the restoration of peace and tranquillity so vital for all Mozambicans. A peaceful, stable and prosperous Mozambique is vital, not only to the Mozambicans themselves, but also to the entire southern African region.

The agreement on the Commissions whose functioning had not been possible to date - namely, the National Commission for Administration, the Commission for Information (COMINFO) and the National Police Affairs Commission (COMPOL) - constitutes another important step forward. It was further decided that pending the deployment of the United Nations police contingent, COMPOL will set up its own subcommittees to undertake temporarily the tasks reserved for the United Nations police contingent. What is necessary now, as correctly indicated in the draft resolution (S/26694), is to make these Commissions functional. While welcoming the proposed deployment by the Secretary-General of 128 police officers, we wish to express our full sympathy and understanding with regard to the financial implications that will certainly ensue from the deployment of this contingent. The current United Nations financial situation, which the Secretary-General brought to our attention during his visit in Maputo, calls for good management and utilization of existing resources, both material and human.

The lack of progress on the composition and chairmanship of these Commissions has had a very negative impact on the overall implementation of the General Peace Agreement. We believe that we can now proceed without any further delays. We must move forward and turn the aspirations of our people into reality.

Having made these comments, I wish to say that I strongly believe that the Secretary-General's visit was a remarkable step towards peace and a step towards the full implementation of the General Peace Agreement for Mozambique. We therefore hope that with political good will and determination by all parties, including RENAMO, there will be sufficient and ample time to prepare for, and to hold, general elections no later than October 1994, as expressed by this body. This is the wish of the entire Mozambican people; it is the wish of our Government; and it is also the wish of the international community.

(Mr. Afonso, Mozambique)

We are of the view that, at this stage, our primary responsibility is to ensure a continued mandate for ONUMOZ to undertake its tasks. Secondly, there is a pressing need for ongoing vigilance. For this purpose, we call upon the Security Council to hold responsible all those who might once again wish to subvert the momentum created by the understandings achieved during the Secretary-General's visit to Mozambique. It is high time for the Security Council to ensure that procrastination will no longer be tolerated; rather that it will be firmly denounced, without any ambiguity, by the international community.

My Government calls for continued international support in our search for peace, because peace is vital to the people of Mozambique and ultimately to the entire southern African region. In this regard, we welcome the draft resolution before us today. In our view, the draft resolution addresses in detail and with clarity all that must be done in order to move forward in the implementation of the provisions of the General Peace Agreement. We regard the implementation of this draft resolution as vital to the achievement of lasting peace and tranquillity in our country. We therefore strongly support its adoption by the Council.

The PRESIDENT: It is my understanding that the Council is ready to proceed to the vote on the draft resolution before it. Unless I hear any objection, I shall put the draft resolution (S/26694) to the vote.

There being no objection, it is so decided.

I shall first call on those members of the Council who wish to make statements before the voting.

Mr. SARDENBERG (Brazil): Mr. President, I wish to congratulate you warmly on your accession to the office of President of the Security Council for the month of November. Your well-known leadership qualities and your recognized legal and political experience guarantee that the work of the Council will be guided in a highly proficient manner. The delegation of Brazil is particularly pleased that you, as representative of Cape Verde, will be presiding over our deliberations, as our two countries share a common culture and a common language, upon which we have built strong ties of friendship. You know that you can count on the cooperation of the Brazilian delegation.

May I also express my gratitude for the kind words you and other representatives have addressed to me.

(Mr. Sardenberg, Brazil)

For some time now, the Security Council has been expressing its satisfaction at the continuation of the peace process in Mozambique, a member of the Portuguese-speaking community of nations, along with your country and mine. The Council has also on various occasions expressed its lingering concern over the delays and difficulties found in the implementation of measures called for in the General Peace Agreement.

The report now submitted by the Secretary-General, for which we are grateful, reflects a new momentum that has been generated for the peace process in Mozambique and provides information on a number of important agreements that have been achieved on outstanding matters between the Government of Mozambique and RENAMO. We are particularly encouraged by the fact that agreement was reached on the revised timetable for the implementation of the General Peace Agreement. We commend the Secretary-General and his Special Representative, Mr. Aldo Ajello, for their efforts, which have facilitated those agreements. In particular, the Secretary-General's visit to Maputo was certainly instrumental in promoting such agreements and in providing a new impetus to the peace process.

We also note with satisfaction the continued commitment of the Government of Mozambique, under the leadership of President Joaquim Chissano, to the cause of peace and national reconciliation.

The United Nations Operation in Mozambique (ONUMOZ) has been playing a fundamental role in strengthening trust between the Government and RENAMO and in promoting the conditions for carrying forward the peace process. The renewal of the ONUMOZ mandate for an additional six-month period is thus an important contribution by the United Nations to the success of the endeavours for peace in Mozambique. Brazil is committed to support the continuation of a strong United Nations presence in Mozambique. In that connection, we note the observation made by the Secretary-General in his report that the security situation in some areas is still precarious and that there is an increased demand for air transport for ONUMOZ personnel.

The draft resolution before us provides for a review every three months of the situation concerning the implementation of the mandate of ONUMOZ. Our main concern in those reviews will be the need for ensuring its continued and effective discharge of all its functions in support of the peace process. The need to achieve cost savings is of course also an element to be considered, in this as in all other operations carried out by the United Nations.

(Mr. Sardenberg, Brazil)

The Secretary-General also indicates his intention to submit shortly a separate report on the establishment of an ONUMOZ police contingent. We look forward to receiving his recommendations in this regard and we stand ready to work with other Council members to act promptly on the matter. We agree with the need to proceed, meanwhile, with the deployment of the small contingent of 128 police observers provided for in the original mandate of ONUMOZ.

It would be hard to over-emphasize the importance of strict and timely compliance with the requirements concerning the military aspects of the General Peace Agreement, especially the assembly and demobilization of troops, along with the process of creating the new Mozambican Defence Forces. The draft resolution rightly places strong emphasis on these points.

It is very important, at present, that it be clearly understood that the Council is and will continue to be attentive to the crucial question of troop assembly and demobilization, and that it will continue to insist on these points.

The revised timetable is tight, and it must be complied with without any equivocation or dragging of feet, so as to allow the successful holding of democratic elections in October 1994. As indicated in the draft resolution, no further issues that could put in jeopardy the timely implementation of the General Peace Agreement should be raised at this point. There can be no more doubt about what is to be done. All that is necessary now is that it be done, and that it be done without any further delay.

We are confident that this will indeed be the case and that the efforts for peace now being deployed by the Mozambican people will bear fruit. For our part, we reiterate our commitment to continue to work in the Security Council and elsewhere to support peace, development and prosperity for Mozambique.

The PRESIDENT: I thank the representative of Brazil for his kind words addressed to me.

Mr. OLHAYE (Djibouti): We wish to congratulate you most warmly, Sir, on assuming the presidency of the Council for this month. We have no doubt that your qualities and professionalism will guide us meticulously through the crowded programme of work ahead of us.

We would also like to express our deep gratitude to your predecessor, Ambassador Sardenberg, for the exemplary manner in which he conducted the Council's work last month.

(Mr. Olhaye, Djibouti)

The draft resolution on Mozambique sums up very well the positive feelings and guarded optimism of the international community regarding the progress made to date on resolving the conflict there. We also vigorously applaud the Secretary-General for his excellent report on the current situation, following his personal intervention in the negotiation process between President Chissano and Mr. Dhlakama, which, together with the efforts of his Special Representative, Mr. Ajello, appears to have been the spark needed to move the talks to a self-sustaining and conclusive level.

For various reasons, key provisions of the General Peace Agreement signed in Rome by the two sides exactly one year ago have not been implemented. The potential for these delays to rekindle suspicions or harden attitudes has been a constant strain on all concerned. We must, therefore, congratulate each side on not seizing upon these delays as a pretext for reneging on the basic spirit of the agreement.

My delegation is pleased that progress towards elections next year has been given a substantial boost with the completion of the National Elections Commission. Now that a definite date has been set for the holding of elections - namely, October 1994 - the measures necessary to meet this date, such as the need to revise and approve the electoral law for final adoption by the National Assembly, will have a sense of urgency. In this vein, we are also pleased that, as a result of the Secretary-General's visit, three essential commissions, for Administration, Police Affairs and Information, whose activities are key to the implementation of the Peace Agreement, but which have been inoperative to date, now have chairmen and are expected to begin work immediately.

The combined effect of these steps, as well as others related to the formation of a unified defence force and police, the conversion of RENAMO to a political party, the approval of a timetable for the peace process by both parties, and the general effectiveness of the Cease-fire Commission in remaining on top of the surprisingly limited number of cease-fire violations, has been to provide a renewed impetus to the whole process of returning Mozambique to the status of a fully functioning nation.

We continue to be concerned, however, with the whole humanitarian assistance programme, given the sheer magnitude of the calamity. A total of some 1.5 million refugees resulted from the conflict in Mozambique, and the job of reintegrating them into society, along with that of integrating the troops of the combatants, is formidable. To this we must add the 4 million to 5 million

(Mr. Olhaye, Djibouti)

internally displaced persons who must be returned to their home areas as well. Related to this problem is that of de-mining the country, where there are an estimated 2 million mines. Training, time and funds will be required. But until sufficient inroads are made, mines will remain an impediment to movement of people, reintegration, development and food production. The Secretary-General's special attention to this matter is therefore to be commended.

Over all, we note that progress to date has permitted a refocus of the assistance programme from emergency relief to problems more related to a return to normality. The commitment of the international community to the needs of Mozambique is quite encouraging, as manifested by the more than 90 per cent of pledges assembled against the overall target of $560 million for the year to May 1994. Given the recent breakthroughs, the concerns of the donors have been addressed, particularly with regard to key delays, and that should now open the way to completion of the funding.

Hopefully, if everything proceeds as planned, Mozambique will assume the status of a United Nations success story in Africa, like that of Cambodia in Asia, and will, moreover, be an example of what can be accomplished by leaders of good will supported by the international community. My delegation therefore unreservedly supports this draft resolution.

The PRESIDENT: I thank the representative of Djibouti for the kind words he addressed to me.

Mr. YAÑEZ BARNUEVO (Spain) (interpretation from Spanish): In the draft resolution before us the Security Council expresses its satisfaction that the dynamic of progress which began this summer between President Chissano and Mr. Dhlakama has been consolidated, in what we hope is a definitive manner following the recent visit of the Secretary-General to Mozambique. What was until recently the main obstacle to decisive progress in the peace process, seriously threatening to delay the elections scheduled for October 1994, has now been overcome.

(Mr. Yáñez Barnuevo, Spain)

We welcome the fact that the President of Mozambique and the President of RENAMO have accepted the revised time-table for the full implementation of the General Peace Agreement; they are to initiate a series of measures that the parties must fulfil during the next few months, and that the Council will follow with close attention.

My delegation wishes to congratulate the Secretary-General for the excellent work carried out during his visit to Maputo, where he so ably conveyed the serious concern of the international community at the delays in the process and also the need to successfully carry out their obligations under the Council's resolutions.

We must also welcome the exemplary fashion in which the United Nations Operation in Mozambique (ONUMOZ) is carrying out its work under the able guidance of the Secretary-General's Special Representative, Mr. Ajello.

The report of the Secretary-General defines the agreements reached in Maputo on the process of assembling and demobilizing troops, creating the new Mozambican Defence Forces, establishing the National Commission for Administration, the National Police Affairs Commission and the National Commission for Information, and preparing for the elections in October 1994. The resolution the Council is about to adopt emphasizes the importance of the parties' fulfilling these agreements, in accordance with a revised and clearly defined time-table.

In this connection, we cannot fail to note with concern the information brought to us today by the representative of Mozambique and concerning certain attitudes displayed by RENAMO since the Secretary-General's visit to Maputo. We believe that the authorization given the Secretary-General by the Security Council to select and promptly deploy 128 United Nations police observers, who had already been approved under resolution 797 (1992) of 16 December 1992, presupposes that all parties should feel some degree of confidence, as must the Mozambican population, and that this will help smooth the way towards national reconciliation and help the parties take the welcome step of doing everything necessary to put their signed agreements into practice.

I cannot fail to mention my country's constant concern about the humanitarian situation in Mozambique and the suffering of a population that has been laid waste by a conflict that has gone on far too long. The steps forward that have been taken in this area, as described in the Secretary-General's report, are significant. We appeal to both parties to continue this positive

(Mr. Yáñez Barnuevo, Spain)

trend of opening up channels of communication between the areas they each control, as this is enabling the United Nations and the humanitarian assistance organizations to assess the Mozambican people's most acute needs more accurately, so that they can provide the necessary assistance.

The fact that refugees and displaced persons are being repatriated and resettled are promising signs that demonstrate the population's desire to rebuild their lives in an atmosphere of peace, reconciliation and development. Enabling them to do so does require continuing and generous assistance from the international community.

The Security Council is preparing to extend the mandate of ONUMOZ for six months, to be reviewed after 90 days on the basis of a report by the Secretary-General on the progress made by the parties in implementing the General Peace Agreement and in meeting the revised time-table for holding elections in October 1994. Spain believes that this extension emphasizes the confidence that the international community has placed in the willingness of both parties, the Government and RENAMO, to fulfil their undertakings, and highlights the international community's resolve from now on not to accept at all readily any delays in the process, nor to see itself disappointed in supporting peace and democracy in Mozambique.

It is our strongest desire that the peace process in Mozambique, guided by the United Nations, should come to a successful conclusion and so become an example for all Africa.

The PRESIDENT: I now put to the vote the draft resolution contained in document S/26694.

A vote was taken by show of hands.

In favour: Brazil, Cape Verde, China, Djibouti, France, Hungary, Japan, Morocco, New Zealand, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela

The PRESIDENT: There were 15 votes in favour. The draft resolution has been adopted unanimously as resolution 882 (1993).

I shall now call on those members of the Council who wish to make statements following the voting.

Mr. MARUYAMA (Japan): Japan welcomes the agreements reached between the President of Mozambique, Mr. Joaquim Chissano, and the President of RENAMO, Mr. Alfonso Dhlakama, on a number of issues which had brought the peace process in Mozambique to a standstill. These agreements were the result of the

(Mr. Maruyama, Japan)

initiative taken by the Secretary-General during his visit to Mozambique and of the ongoing and dedicated efforts of his Special Representative, Mr. Aldo Ajello. Japan expresses its sincere appreciation for their contributions to the process.

As a country that participates in the United Nations Operation in Mozambique (ONUMOZ), Japan has followed the situation in Mozambique very closely. Although we have often felt frustrated by the lack of progress, recent developments have renewed our hope that peace will be restored in Mozambique.

We are particularly pleased that the parties have agreed to the revised time-table for the implementation of the General Peace Agreement, a step which the Security Council had strongly urged with its resolution 863 (1993). Now it is important that the Government and RENAMO work in good faith to act on their agreements: they should start the process of assembling their troops this month, and demobilizing them in January 1994. Further, they should approve the electoral law no later than the end of this month so as to ensure that elections will in fact be held as soon as possible, and by October 1994 at the very latest.

The Secretary-General stated in his report that:

"the United Nations can only facilitate the peace process and that it cannot promote and establish peace without the cooperation of the parties." (S/26666, para. 46)

This means that both parties must exercise the political will and determination to translate their agreements into concrete actions.

At the same time, Japan believes it is important that the international community support the efforts of the people of Mozambique to restore peace and democracy in their country. By adopting the resolution, the Security Council has demonstrated its commitment to providing that support. My own delegation strongly believes that the presence of ONUMOZ will be necessary until the elections are held and peace is firmly established in Mozambique.

Indeed, I should like to close my remarks by assuring the people of Mozambique that they have the continued support and good will of the international community as they strive to achieve a durable peace in their country. We all look forward to the day when they can devote their efforts to building a stable, prosperous, and democratic society.

Mr. LI Zhaoxing (China) (interpretation from Chinese): With the joint efforts of the Secretary-General and the two sides in Mozambique, the peace process in Mozambique has made gratifying progress which has resulted in

(Mr. Li Zhaoxing, China)

agreements on the establishment of the National Elections Commission, the Commission for Information and the National Police Affairs Commission, and on the time-table for the assembly and demobilization of troops reached not long ago by the two sides, thus making an important contribution to peace and security in Mozambique and southern Africa and opening up new vistas for economic revitalization in Mozambique. The Chinese delegation is very pleased with all these developments.

The Chinese delegation maintains that whether the peace process in Mozambique will be completed successfully and whether Mozambique can genuinely enjoy lasting peace depends, in the final analysis, on the people of Mozambique themselves, and that outside efforts can only help promote the process. At present, the peace process in Mozambique has entered a crucial stage, and the two sides should therefore, in accordance with their commitments and in full cooperation with the United Nations Operation in Mozambique (ONUMOZ), adopt practical measures to strictly follow the new time-table so as to ensure the holding of the general election as scheduled in October 1994.

We hope that the two sides in Mozambique will seize the opportunity and comprehensively implement the general peace agreement and the relevant Security Council resolutions so as to create conditions for the early realization of national reconciliation. Consequently, the Chinese delegation supports the Secretary-General's recommendation on extending the mandate of ONUMOZ and has voted in favour of the resolution adopted just now.

Mr. MARKER (Pakistan): Let me at the outset congratulate you, Sir, on your assumption of the presidency of the Security Council for the current month. We are confident that under your experienced and able guidance the Council will function smoothly and effectively.

I should also like to place on record my delegation's appreciation for the skill and sagacity with which His Excellency Ambassador Ronaldo Mota Sardenberg, Permanent Representative of Brazil, conducted the affairs of the Council during the month of October.

From all accounts, the latest developments in Mozambique are encouraging. If all the Mozambican parties involved continue to show the commitment and the spirit of accommodation recently visible, Mozambique could well turn out to be the next United Nations success story.

(Mr. Marker, Pakistan)

My delegation would wish to pay a special and warm tribute to the Secretary-General, whose recent dynamic presence in Mozambique has motivated the agreements and the understandings that have made possible our meeting here today.

We are particularly gratified at the many agreements reached between President Chissano and Mr. Dhlakama during the Secretary-General's recent visit to Maputo. Now that the issue of composition of the National Elections Commission has been settled, we hope that this Commission will function effectively towards the goal of general elections in Mozambique in October 1994. We also hope that the consensus principle under which the Commission is supposed to function will not impede its work.

Another welcome development has been the agreement between the Government of Mozambique and RENAMO to begin the movement of their troops to assembly areas during this month and to start the demobilization in January 1994.

It is vital that the time-table agreed between the Government of Mozambique and RENAMO is adhered to strictly. The demobilization process should finish by the end of May 1994. The voter registration should be finalized by June 1994. Training of the new Mozambican Defence Forces should be completed by September 1994, and the electoral campaign should wind up in time for national elections to be held by the end of October.

The United Nations can only assist the people of Mozambique and, at best, supplement their efforts. The basic responsibility for restoring normalcy and a democratic order there rests essentially with the people and the leaders of that country. It has to be realized that the international community may not be in a position to expend human and material resources indefinitely if the people of Mozambique themselves do not make a substantive contribution towards the process of peace and rehabilitation.

The PRESIDENT: I wish to thank the representative of Pakistan for the kind words addressed to me.

Mr. LADSOUS (France) (interpretation from French): My delegation welcomes the recent positive developments that have taken place, thanks to the visit of the Secretary-General to Maputo, in the implementation of the peace process in Mozambique. France therefore was pleased to vote in favour of this resolution, which extends the mandate of the United Nations Operation in Mozambique (ONUMOZ) for a six-month period, it being understood that progress in the peace process will be subject to periodic review.

(Mr. Ladsous, France)

France, which had expressed its concern at the delays in the full implementation of the Rome Accord, welcomes the agreements concluded by the parties, especially those regarding the process of assembly and demobilization of troops and the proper functioning of the Joint Commissions, especially the National Elections Commission. My delegation calls upon the parties to continue to show wisdom and restraint, to comply strictly with the revised time-table and to cooperate with ONUMOZ for the proper functioning of the electoral process. My delegation emphasizes in this respect that it is imperative that these elections be held as planned in October 1994, at the latest, and that no further delay in these conditions will be tolerated.

My delegation once again pays tribute to the action of ONUMOZ under the authority of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Mr. Ajello. We would recall that the United Nations cannot, however, replace the parties, and that the success of the peace process depends above all on them.

The PRESIDENT: I shall now make a statement in my capacity as the representative of Cape Verde.

My Government has been following the peace process in Mozambique with keen interest.

After years of suffering and hardship, the people of Mozambique, to whom we are linked by special ties of close friendship and history, have a unique opportunity to change the course of events in order to reach harmony and political stability in the country, rebuild their shattered lives and enjoy, in peace and freedom, the many resources of their bountiful land.

The peace process under way offers them this unique opportunity. The political parties and their leaders are expected to play a historic role, and they bear a special responsibility in this regard.

The General Peace Agreement is the centre of this process. Its timely and scrupulous implementation will finally bring peace and stability to Mozambique.

We are pleased to note the progress made, especially recently, in connection with aspects related to the General Peace Agreement. In this regard, my Government attaches the utmost importance to the recently agreed new time-table for the implementation of the General Peace Agreement.

The success of the ongoing peace process and the holding of the long-awaited elections in October of next year depend on the ability of both parties to abide by and comply with this timetable.

(The President)

My Government therefore urges them to do everything in their power to continue to honour promptly their agreements and arrangements, thus meeting the historic challenge of bringing peace, stability and prosperity to their country.

To do otherwise would unnecessarily and dangerously prolong the agony of the Mozambican people, who for too long have endured the excruciating pain that goes with the loss of loved ones killed in the war, for too long suffered the hardship caused by a destroyed economy and shattered lives, and for too long legitimately longed for peace.

We are particularly encouraged by the positive developments in the peace process in Mozambique, and especially by the dialogue between President Chissano and the leader of RENAMO, Mr. Dhlakama, as noted in the report of the Secretary-General (S/26666). We encourage the parties to maintain this momentum for the sake of lasting peace and continued prosperity in their country.

We appeal to all of those who are in a position to do so to provide the financial assistance needed to facilitate the implementation of the peace process and to improve the humanitarian situation in Mozambique.

We congratulate the Secretary-General for his personal efforts in contributing to the achievement of important arrangements during his recent visit to Mozambique and pay tribute to his Special Representative, Mr. Ajello, for the good work and dynamism he has brought to his functions. Our recognition also goes to all the women and men serving in the United Nations Operation in Mozambique for their assistance in the Mozambique peace process.

I now resume my functions as President of the Security Council.

There are no further speakers inscribed on my list.

The Security Council has this concluded the present stage of its consideration of the item on the agenda.

The meeting rose at 1.30 p.m.

UNITED
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Security Council

PROVISIONAL

S/PV.3306
5 November 1993

ENGLISH

PROVISIONAL VERBATIM RECORD OF THE THREE THOUSAND
THREE HUNDRED AND SIXTH MEETING

Held at Headquarters, New York,
on Friday, 5 November 1993, at 1.30 p.m.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| President: | Mr. JESUS | (Cape Verde) |
| Members: | Brazil | Mr. FUJITA |
| | China | Mr. LI Zhaoxing |
| | Djibouti | Mr. OLHAYE |
| | France | Ms. BERMANN |
| | Hungary | Mr. MOLNÁR |
| | Japan | Mr. MARUYAMA |
| | Morocco | Mr. AMAR |
| | New Zealand | Mr. KEATING |
| | Pakistan | Mr. MARKER |
| | Russian Federation | Mr. LOZINSKIY |
| | Spain | Mr. YAÑEZ BARNUEVO |
| | United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland | Mr. ARKWRIGHT |
| | United States of America | Mr. BOARDMAN |
| | Venezuela | Ms. TRUJILLO |

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93-87098 (E)

The meeting was called to order at 1.30 p.m.

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

The agenda was adopted.

CENTRAL AMERICA: EFFORTS TOWARD PEACE

LETTER DATED 3 NOVEMBER 1993 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL (S/26689)

The PRESIDENT: The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on its agenda.

The Security Council is meeting in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

Members of the Council have before them document S/26689, which contains the text of a letter dated 3 November 1993 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Following consultations amongst members of the Security Council, I have been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council has learned with shock and concern of the violent deaths in recent days in El Salvador of two leaders and other members of the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberacion Nacional (FMLN), as well as one member of the Alianza Republicana Nacionalista (ARENA) party. It notes, in this respect, that the Human Rights Division of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador (ONUSAL) has referred in its last two reports (S/26416 and S/26033) to what appears to be a pattern of politically motivated murders, a development all the more serious in light of the upcoming electoral process. The Council insists that this violence has to stop.

"The Security Council deems it essential that the authorities of El Salvador take all necessary measures so that those responsible for the killings be promptly brought to justice, with a view to preventing such events from occurring in the future. It welcomes the technical cooperation that Member States are extending to the competent Salvadorian authorities, at their request, in order to assist them in the investigation of these criminal acts.

"The Security Council notes with particular concern that the Secretary-General, in his report on the Implementation of the Recommendations of the Commission on the Truth (S/26581), underscored the significance of cases of killings over the past few months that seemed to follow patterns that could indicate a resurgence of illegal armed groups,

(The President)

whose activities had diminished following the signature of the Peace Accords in January 1992.

"In this regard, the Council takes note, with approval, of the Secretary-General's decision, as reported in his letter to the President of the Council (S/26689), to direct the Human Rights Division of ONUSAL to work with the El Salvador Human Rights Prosecutor in order to assist the Government of El Salvador in implementing the recommendation of the Commission on the Truth that a thorough investigation of illegal armed groups be undertaken immediately.

"The Security Council further underlines the importance of full and timely implementation of all the provisions of the Peace Accords. It remains concerned about delays occurring in several instances, namely, the phasing out of the National Police and full deployment of the National Civil Police, the implementation of the recommendations of the Commission on the Truth and the transfer of lands and other reintegration programmes, which are essential for the development of a solid framework and a new climate for the respect of human rights in El Salvador.

"The Security Council also calls upon all parties to continue their efforts to make the March 1994 Elections representative and successful. It recognizes the progress that has been made in registering thousands of votors, but, taking into account the delays and problems reported by the Secretary-General (S/26606), calls upon the Government and all concerned to ensure that all qualified voters who have applied will receive the necessary documents in time to vote. It welcomes the steps taken by the Secretary-General to assist in this process through the Electoral Division of ONUSAL.

"The Security Council welcomes the agreement reached between the Government and the FMLN on the need to speed up the implementation of the provisions of the Peace Accords and, accordingly, urges all parties concerned to accelerate the fulfillment of their commitments under those Accords before the electoral campaign gets under way. It expects ONUSAL to be allowed fully to carry out its verification mandate unimpeded. The Council will continue to follow developments in El Salvador with close attention."

This statement will be issued as a document of the Security Council under the symbol S/26695.

(The President)

The Security Council has thus concluded the present stage of its consideration of the item on its agenda.

The meeting rose at 1.35 p.m.

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Security Council

PROVISIONAL

S/PV.3307
8 November 1993

ENGLISH

PROVISIONAL VERBATIM RECORD OF THE THREE THOUSAND
THREE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH MEETING

Held at Headquarters, New York,
on Monday, 8 November 1993, at 5.55 p.m.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| President: | Mr. JESUS | (Cape Verde) |
| Members: | Brazil | Mr. SARDENBERG |
| | China | Mr. LI Zhaoxing |
| | Djibouti | Mr. OLHAYE |
| | France | Ms. MERIMEE |
| | Hungary | Mr. MOLNAR |
| | Japan | Mr. MARUYAMA |
| | Morocco | Mr. SNOUSSI |
| | New Zealand | Mr. McKINNON |
| | Pakistan | Mr. MARKER |
| | Russian Federation | Mr. VORONTSOV |
| | Spain | Mr. YAÑEZ BARNUEVO |
| | United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland | Mr. RICHARDSON |
| | United States of America | Mr. GREY |
| | Venezuela | Ms. TAYLHARDAT |

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93-87105 (E)

The meeting was called to order at 5.55 p.m.

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

The agenda was adopted.

THE SITUATION IN GEORGIA

The PRESIDENT: The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on its agenda.

The Security Council is meeting in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

Following consultations among members of the Security Council, I have been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council is following with deep concern developments in the Republic of Georgia, where the continuing disorder has led to mass suffering of the civilian population and threatens to worsen seriously the humanitarian situation in neighbouring Azerbaijan and Armenia.

"In this connection, the Security Council notes the appeal by the Government of the Republic of Georgia to the Russian Federation, the Azerbaijani Republic and the Republic of Armenia for assistance to protect and ensure the uninterrupted operation of railroads in the Republic of Georgia. These are crucial communication links for the three Transcaucasian countries. The Council welcomes the improvement in security for the lines of communication that has followed the Russian Federation's response, which was made in accordance with the wishes of the Government of the Republic of Georgia.

"The Security Council appeals to the international community to continue its efforts to provide emergency humanitarian assistance to the population of the Republic of Georgia.

"The Security Council will remain seized of the matter, and asks to be kept informed of developments by the parties concerned on a regular basis."

This statement will be issued as a document of the Security Council under the symbol S/26706.

The Security Council has thus concluded the present stage of its consideration of the item on the agenda.

The meeting rose at 6 p.m.

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# Security Council

PROVISIONAL

S/PV.3308
9 November 1993

ENGLISH

PROVISIONAL VERBATIM RECORD OF THE THREE THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED AND EIGHTH MEETING

Held at Headquarters, New York,
on Tuesday, 9 November 1993, at 7.20 p.m.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| President: | Mr. JESUS | (Cape Verde) |
| Members: | Brazil | Mr. ARAUJO CASTRO |
| | China | Mr. HE Yafei |
| | Djibouti | Mr. OLHAYE |
| | France | Ms. FELIX-PAGANON |
| | Hungary | Mr. ERDÖS |
| | Japan | Mr. YAMAMOTO |
| | Morocco | Mr. BENJELLOUN-TOUIMI |
| | New Zealand | Mr. KEATING |
| | Pakistan | Mr. KHAN |
| | Russian Federation | Mr. VORONTSOV |
| | Spain | Mr. YAÑEZ BARNUEVO |
| | United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland | Mr. PLUMBLY |
| | United States of America | Mr. WALKER |
| | Venezuela | Ms. TAYLHARDAT |

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93-87111 (E)

The meeting was called to order at 7.20 p.m.

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

The agenda was adopted.

THE SITUATION IN THE REPUBLIC OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

The PRESIDENT: I should like to inform the Council that I have received a letter from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina in which he requests to be invited to participate in the discussion of the item on the Council's agenda. In conformity with the usual practice, I propose, with the consent of the Council, to invite that representative to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

There being no objection, it is so decided.

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Sacirbey (Bosnia and Herzegovina) took a place at the Council table.

The PRESIDENT: The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on its agenda. The Council is meeting in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

Members of the Council have before them documents S/26690 and S/26692, which contain the texts of letters dated 3 and 8 November 1993 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Croatia to the United Nations and from the Permanent Representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations, respectively, addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Members of the Council have also received photocopies of a letter dated 9 November 1993 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Croatia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council, which will be issued as document S/26715.

Following consultations among members of the Security Council, I have been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council expresses its deep concern at the reports on the deterioration of the situation in Central Bosnia where increased military activities are seriously threatening the security of the civilian population.

"The Security Council demands that all parties and others concerned refrain from taking any action that threatens the safety and well-being of the civilian population.

(The President)

"The Security Council is equally concerned at the overall humanitarian situation prevailing in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. It reiterates its demand to all parties and others concerned to guarantee unimpeded access for humanitarian assistance.

"The Security Council, aware of the heavy burden that these developments add to the existing precarious humanitarian situation of the refugees and displaced persons in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and in the surrounding countries, calls on all parties to assist the competent United Nations agencies and other humanitarian organizations in their efforts to provide relief to the affected civilian population in those countries.

"The Security Council urges all parties and others concerned to exert the utmost restraint and refrain from taking any action which might exacerbate and situation."

The statement will be issued as a document of the Security Council under the symbol S/26716.

Following consultations among members of the Security Council, I have been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council is profoundly shocked to learn of the incident which took place on 8 November 1993 in which two persons were taken hostage by the Bosnian Serb forces while members of the delegation headed by Monsignor Vinko Puljic, the Archbishop of Sarajevo, travelling to the city of Vares on a mission of peace under the protection of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR).

"The Security Council strongly condemns this outrageous act, which is a flagrant challenge to the authority and inviolability of UNPROFOR.

"The Council takes note that, despite the prompt and commendable intervention of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, neither of the hostages has been released and demands that the Bosnian Serb forces proceed immediately to release them. The Council reminds the perpetrators of this act that they are obligated to ensure that no harm comes to the individuals being held and that those responsible for violations of international humanitarian law will be held personally accountable for their actions.

(The President)

"The Security Council requests the Secretary-General to undertake a thorough investigation of the incident and to report to the Council without delay. It urges all parties and others concerned to refrain from taking any action which might further exacerbate the situation.

"The Security Council condemns all attacks and hostile acts against UNPROFOR by all parties in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as in the Republic of Croatia, which have become more frequent over the last weeks, and demands that they cease forthwith."

This statement will be issued as a document of the Security Council under the symbol S/26717.

The Security Council has thus concluded the present stage of its consideration of the item on the agenda.

The Security Council will remain seized of the matter.

The meeting rose at 7.30 p.m.

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Security Council

PROVISIONAL

S/PV.3309
10 November 1993

ENGLISH

PROVISIONAL VERBATIM RECORD OF THE THREE THOUSAND
THREE HUNDRED AND NINTH MEETING

Held at Headquarters, New York,
on Wednesday, 10 November 1993, at 10 a.m.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| President: | Mr. JESUS | (Cape Verde) |
| later: | Mr. LI Zhaoxing | (China) |
| Members: | Brazil | Mr. SARDENBERG |
| | Cape Verde | Mr. BARBOSA |
| | Djibouti | Mr. OLHAYE |
| | France | Mr. MERIMEE |
| | Hungary | Mr. ERDÖS |
| | Japan | Mr. MARUYAMA |
| | Morocco | Mr. SNOUSSI |
| | New Zealand | Mr. KEATING |
| | Pakistan | Mr. MARKER |
| | Russian Federation | Mr. VORONTSOV |
| | Spain | Mr. YAÑEZ BARNUEVO |
| | United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland | Sir David HANNAY |
| | United States of America | Mr. WALKER |
| | Venezuela | Mr. TAYLHARDAT |

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93-87123 (E)

The meeting was called to order at 10.30 a.m.

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

The agenda was adopted.

ELECTION OF FIVE MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE (S/26489, S/26490/Rev.1 and S/26497 and Corr.1)

The PRESIDENT: At this stage, I wish to address a question of procedure.

For reasons known to all the members of the Security Council, I have considered the possibility of applying rule 20 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council. This rule provides that

> "Whenever the President of the Security Council deems that for the proper fulfilment of the responsibilities of the presidency he should not preside over the Council during the consideration of a particular question with which the member he represents is directly connected, he shall indicate his decision to the Council".

(The President)

The Council will note that this provision places this matter entirely within the discretion of the President. After fully considering the exceptional circumstances of this case, I have come to the conclusion that I should act within the discretion which the rule provides, and, accordingly, I report my decision to the Council not to preside over the Council during its proceedings in connection with the election of five members of the International Court of Justice. Consequently, in accordance with rule 20 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure, I invite the President for the month of December 1993, China, to take the Presidential Chair for the purpose of the consideration of the question on our agenda.

Mr. Li Zhaoxing (China) took the Presidential Chair.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Chinese): I am pleased to have the special honour of presiding over the Council's proceedings today in connection with the election of five members of the International Court of Justice. I thank members for the trust they have placed in me, and I hope that, with their support and understanding, today's election will proceed smoothly.

The Security Council will now proceed to the election of five members of the International Court of Justice, in accordance with Article 13 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice, to fill the five seats which will become vacant on 5 February 1994 on the expiry of the terms of office of the following five Judges: Mr. Shigeru Oda (Japan), Mr. Ni Zhengyu (China), Mr. Jens Evensen (Norway), Mr. Bola A. Ajibola (Nigeria) and Mr. Géza Herczegh (Hungary).

The updated list of candidates nominated by national groups is contained in document S/26490/Rev.1, which takes into account all the information concerning notifications received by the Secretary-General of nominations by national groups, as well as notifications of the withdrawal of candidates.

Documents S/26497 and S/26497/Corr.1 contain the curricula vitae of the candidates.

The Security Council also has before it a memorandum by the Secretary-General, contained in document S/26489, describing the present composition of

(The President)

the Court and setting out the procedure to be followed in the conduct of the election.

I should like to remind the Council that, under Article 10, paragraph 1, of the Statute of the International Court of Justice,

> "Those candidates who obtain an absolute majority of votes in the General Assembly and in the Security Council shall be considered as elected."

The required majority in the Security Council is therefore eight votes.

If more than five candidates obtain the required majority, according to the procedure which has been followed in the past and which is set forth in paragraph 14 of the Secretary-General's memorandum, a new vote will be held on all the candidates.

This rule will also apply to any subsequent ballots, if the number of candidates obtaining the absolute majority is greater than the number of vacancies remaining. If, on the other hand, in the first ballot the number of candidates obtaining the absolute majority is less than five, the Council will proceed to a second ballot on the remaining vacancies, and balloting will continue in the same manner until five of the candidates have obtained the required majority of votes.

The voting will be held by secret ballot. When we proceed to the vote, members of the Council will receive a ballot containing the names of all the candidates. No withdrawal will be accepted once the ballot papers have been distributed. However, it would be possible to withdraw between ballots. Members of the Council will be requested to place an "X" in the boxes next to the names of the candidates for whom they wish to vote. Only those candidates whose names appear on the ballot are eligible for election.

I should like to remind members of paragraph 11 of the Secretary-General's memorandum, which specifies that

> "Each elector may vote for not more than five candidates on the first ballot". (S/26489, para. 11)

Any ballot paper containing votes for more than five names will be considered invalid. When five candidates have obtained the required majority of

(The President)

votes, I shall communicate the result to the President of the General Assembly, and I shall request the Council to remain in session pending the receipt from the President of the General Assembly of the result of the voting in the Assembly.

The Council will now proceed to draw lots to select the two delegations to serve as tellers.

* * *

The names of the delegations of Cape Verde and France have been drawn. I request each of those delegations to appoint one member to serve as teller.

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Matos (Cape Verde) and Mr. Legal (France) acted as tellers.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Chinese): May I take it that the Council is now ready to proceed with the election of five members of the International Court of Justice?

It is so decided.

(The President)

I request the Conference Officer to distribute the ballot papers.

Members of the Council should place an "X" in the boxes next to the names of the five candidates for whom they wish to vote.

* * *

I take it that all the members of the Council have now voted, and I ask the Conference Officer to collect the ballot papers.

* * *

All the ballot papers have been collected. I should like to remind the Council that, as we agreed during our consultations, the ballots will not be counted until it has been verified that the ballot papers in the General Assembly have been collected. The Council will remain in session pending the receipt of that information.

* * *

(The President)

I have now been informed that the ballot papers have been collected in the General Assembly.

The counting of the ballots in the Security Council will now begin. The tellers will now count the ballots.

As agreed in our consultations, there will be two independent countings of the ballot: one by each teller.

* * *

The result of the voting is as follows:

Number of ballot papers: 15

Number of invalid ballots: 0

Number of valid ballots: 15

Required majority: 8

Number of votes obtained:

Mr. Carl-August Fleischhauer (Germany)..15

Mr. Shigeru Oda (Japan).....15

Mr. Jiuyong Shi (China).....15

Mr. Géza Herczegh (Hungary).....13

Mr. José Luis Jesus (Cape Verde).....9

Mr. Abdul G. Koroma (Sierra Leone).....3

Mr. Samuel K. B. Asante (Ghana).....2

Mr. Alexander Yankov (Bulgaria).....2

Mr. Rodger M. A. Chongwe (Zambia).....1

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Chinese): The following five candidates have received the required majority of votes in the Security Council: Mr. Carl-August Fleischhauer, Mr. Shigeru Oda, Mr. Jiuyong Shi, Mr. Géza Herczegh and Mr. José Luis Jesus.

I shall communicate the result of the vote to the President of the General Assembly in writing.

I request the Council to remain in session while we wait for the President of the General Assembly to inform the Council of the result of the voting in the Assembly.

The meeting was suspended at 1.40 p.m. and resumed at 4.15 p.m.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Chinese): Members of the Council will recall that we are still awaiting a communication from the President of the General Assembly concerning the results of the balloting in the Assembly. I request the Council to remain in session pending the receipt of that communication.

* * *

(The President)

I should like to inform the members of the Council that I have just received from the President of the General Assembly the following letter:

"I have the honour to inform to you that, at the 51st plenary meeting of the General Assembly held today for the purpose of electing five members of the International Court of Justice, the following five candidates obtained an absolute majority of votes in the General Assembly: Carl-August Fleischhauer, Géza Herczegh, Abdul G. Koroma, Shigeru Oda and Shi Jiuyong."

As both the Security Council and the General Assembly have agreed on the following candidates, the distinguished jurists Mr. Fleischhauer, Mr. Herczegh, Mr. Oda and Mr. Shi have been elected as members of the International Court of Justice for a term of office of nine years, beginning on 6 February 1994.

I should like to congratulate them and wish them every success in the high office to which they have been elected.

As a result of the voting which has taken place in the Security Council and in the General Assembly, only four members of the Court have been duly elected.

In accordance with Article 11 of the Statute of the Court, the Council will now proceed to hold a second meeting to elect one candidate by further balloting for the seat remaining to be filled. Accordingly, I shall adjourn this meeting of the Security Council, and I shall immediately call to order the second meeting of the Security Council to elect one candidate by further ballot.

The meeting rose at 5.30 p.m.

**UNITED NATIONS** **S**

# Security Council

PROVISIONAL

S/PV.3310
10 November 1993

ENGLISH

PROVISIONAL VERBATIM RECORD OF THE THREE THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED AND TENTH MEETING

Held at Headquarters, New York,
on Wednesday, 10 November 1993, at 5.35 p.m.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| President: | Mr. LI Zhaoxing | (China) |
| Members: | Brazil | Mr. SARDENBERG |
| | Cape Verde | Mr. BARBOSA |
| | Djibouti | Mr. OLHAYE |
| | France | Mr. LADSOUS |
| | Hungary | Mr. ERDÖS |
| | Japan | Mr. MARUYAMA |
| | Morocco | Ms. GHANNAM |
| | New Zealand | Mr. KEATING |
| | Pakistan | Mr. MARKER |
| | Russian Federation | Mr. VORONTSOV |
| | Spain | Mr. YAÑEZ BARNUEVO |
| | United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland | Sir David HANNAY |
| | United States of America | Mr. WALKER |
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93-87129 (E)

The meeting was called to order at 5.35 p.m.

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

The agenda was adopted.

ELECTION OF FIVE MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE (S/26489, S/26490/Rev.1 and S/26497 and Corr.1)

The PRESIDENT* (interpretation from Chinese): I should like to draw the attention of the Council to the fact that Mr. Andronico Oduogo Adede, Mr. Samuel K. B. Asante, Mr. Rodger M. A. Chongwe, Mr. Francis M. Ssekandi, Mr. Volodymyr A. Vassylenko and Mr. Alexander Yankov have informed the President of the General Assembly that they no longer wish to be considered candidates for election to the International Court of Justice. Their names, therefore, do not appear on the ballot papers.

In accordance with Article 11 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice, the Council will now hold a second meeting to elect one member of the International Court of Justice by further balloting for the one seat remaining to be filled.

I would remind members of the Council that only those candidates whose names appear on the ballot paper are eligible for election and ballots containing votes for more than one candidate will be considered invalid.

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Matos (Cape Verde) and Mr. Legal (France) acted as tellers.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Chinese): I take it that the Council is now ready to proceed to the vote.

It is so decided.

I ask the Conference Officer to distribute the ballot papers. Members should place an "X" in the box next to the name of the candidate for whom they wish to vote.

* * *

I take it that all members of the Council have now marked their ballot papers. I request the Conference Officer to collect the ballot papers.

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* See pp. 2-5 and 6 of S/PV.3309.

(The President)

All the ballot papers have been collected. I should like to remind the Council that the ballots will not be counted until it has been ascertained that the ballot papers have been collected in the General Assembly.

The Council will remain in session while we await the receipt of that information.

* * *

(The President)

I have now been informed that the ballot papers have been collected in the General Assembly.

The counting of the ballots in the Security Council will now begin. The tellers will now count the ballots. There will be two independent countings of the ballots, one by each teller.

* * *

The result of the voting is as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of ballot papers: | 15 |
| Number of invalid ballots: | 0 |
| Number of valid ballots: | 15 |
| Required majority: | 8 |
| Number of votes obtained: | |
| Mr. José Luis Jesus (Cape Verde) ..... | 9 |
| Mr. Abdul G. Koroma (Sierra Leone) ..... | 6 |

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Chinese): Mr. José Luis Jesus has thus received the required majority of votes in the Security Council.

I shall communicate the result of the vote to the President of the General Assembly in writing. I request the Council to remain in session while we wait for the President of the General Assembly to inform the Council of the result of the voting in the Assembly.

* * *

(The President)

I should like to inform the members of the Council that I have just received from the President of the General Assembly the following letter:

"I have the honour to inform you that, at the 52nd plenary meeting of the General Assembly held today for the purpose of electing five members of the International Court of Justice, the following candidate obtained an absolute majority of votes in the General Assembly: Abdul G. Koroma."

Upon comparison of the lists of the General Assembly and the Security Council, we see that different candidates have been elected.

As the balloting in the Security Council and the General Assembly has yielded different results, the Security Council will have to proceed to a third meeting on this item.

The meeting rose at 7 p.m.